FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1845. [NO. 1444.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has taken the Store, first door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore, formerly occupied by W. J. Anderson, Esq., where he has opened his

Stock of GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—Rio, St. Domingo, Cuba, Laguira, and Old Government Java Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Muscovado Sugars; Woolsey & Woolsey's best Loaf ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Camphor; Rice; Molasses; Madder; Indigo; Copperas; Saltpetre; Brimstone; Alum; Saleratus; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Paste Blacking; Castor and Sweet Oil; Crockery; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Shoes; Boys' ditto. Also, a neat assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Retail trade. All of which will be sold very low for *Cash*, or given in exchange for all kinds of Back-country Produce at the highest market price.

JAMES S. GRANT.
July 28, 1845. 43tf

10 Bbls. NEWARK CIDER, for sale by D. McLAURIN.
Jan. 28, 1845.

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE.
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.
J. HUSKE & SON.
July 28, 1845. 43tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of January, a negro man named Lewis, belonging to the Bryan Estate, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built, black complexion. I suppose that he may be in the neighborhood of Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson, where he was raised, or in the neighborhood of James Evans's, where I believe he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

NATHAN K. McDUFFIE.
July 28, 1845. 43tf

GRAND SCHEMES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 7 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 15, 1845.
CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.		
Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

$40,000!!—$15,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 8 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 18, 1845.
BRILLIANT PRIZES.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,008, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 60 of 300, lowest Prize 12, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.		
Certificates of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

GRAND SCHEME.
$40,000!!—$15,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 9 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 1, 1845.
SPLENDID CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,320, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 22, 1845. 43-tdp'd

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 15th October last, a negro man who said his name was STEPHEN, and that he was the property of John Cunnigan of South Carolina;—subsequently said he was owned by George Banvel of Edgefield District, S. C., about 14 miles from Edgefield C. H. Stephen is about 35 years old; dark complexion; with a straight scar in his forehead, in the edge of the hair, about an inch long; several scars on his arms, as if burnt with cinders in a Blacksmith Shop; and weighs about 150 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEX'R KELLY, *late Sheriff.*
Jan'y 22, 1845. 43tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

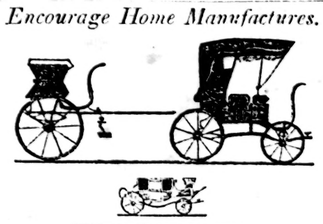
To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.
HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.
New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.
Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.
We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.
☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, January 20, 1845.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Franklin Library Institute has transferred to the Fayetteville Library Institute its entire Library, including all Books and Pamphlets in the hands of individual members, and persons not members. All persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library, are therefore requested to deliver them to the proper officers of the Fayetteville Library Institute.

JOHN C. LATTA, Librarian
Franklin Lib. Ins.

All persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library, are requested to return them to me immediately. Several valuable sets of Standard Works are broken, and as the missing volumes are known to be in the possession of borrowers, their immediate return is required.

A. E. HALL, Librarian
Fayetteville Lib. Ins.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about [illegible] ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE AND LOT in Pittsborough. The House is a convenient and comfortable one, and the Lot is very favorably situated, being high and affording a fine view of the village. On said Lot is a Stable, Carriage House, Kitchen, Wash House, and Smokehouse, all of which are well constructed. There is also a Well of excellent water on said Lot.
For particulars relative to the premises, apply to Henry A. London, Esq. of Pittsborough, and for terms of sale, apply to Thomas C. Miller, Esq. of Wilmington. Terms are accommodating.

LUCY A. OWEN.
Bladen County, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-4w

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Becklard's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.
Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill—In Equity, to March Term, 1845.

Thos. Waddill, James M. Waddill, & Jno. Waddill, *vs.*
Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, deceased, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that William Waddill, Jr., John R. Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson, Anna Lancaster, (William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, children and heirs at law of Richard Tomlinson, Sen'r,) James Tomlinson and his children, Thomas, Margaret, John, Caroline, James, and Sidney H., are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

43] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the building of the Court House in the County of Montgomery, and Town of Troy, will be let out on the 14th of February next. There will also be a sale of Lots. Terms made known on that day. All persons who have heretofore bought Lots, are notified to come forward and renew their bonds by the 20th of February, or their claims will be forfeited.

By order of the Commissioners under the late Act of Assembly.

A. A. LEACH, *Clerk.*
Jan'y 22, 1845. 43tt

☞ The Special Magistrate for the Town of Fayetteville will hold a Court every day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Town Hall, from and after Monday the 27th of January.
Jan'y 22, 1845. 42-3w

White Lead and Paint Oil.

1500 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
200 gallons Paint Oil,
20 boxes and half boxes Raisins.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
Jan'y 22, 1845. 42-3w

Summer House for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale, 150 acres of Land, on Little Cross Creek, about three miles from Town, with a good Farm of 20 acres under fence, on which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke House, and other Out-Houses, and a good young Orchard of 100 Trees, a first rate Spring, and a Well in the yard, with a substantial Dam and Mill Site.

370 acres of Land near Marsh's, 11 miles from Town, on the Wilmington Stage Road, a rare chance for Timber and Turpentine Makers. This Land will be sold in two parcels, if necessary.

176 acres of Land not far from the above, known as the "Watery Branch Land."

For particulars, apply to

A. J. ERAMBERT.
Jan'y 19, 1845. 42-1m

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

1 vacant Lot, South side of Hay street, joining Curtis and McRae.

1 Lot on Cool Spring street, with a Stable thereon.

Terms.—A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
Jan'y 18, 1845. 42ts

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complexion, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague: also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.
Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.
Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.
Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.
Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.
Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Wholesale Houses, NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers are now amply prepared with

FULL STOCKS OF GOODS

In their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the New York Market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection, and on terms in all respects as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

Southern and Western Merchants are assured of our determination to please, if possible, all who are in search of *Spring and Summer Supplies*—and are respectfully invited to examine our several Stocks and Prices.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

Bowen & McNamee, 16 William, corner of Beaver street.
Carleton, Frothingham & Co., No. 172 Pearl street, corner of Pine st.

Straw Goods.

G. M. Peck, 146 Pearl street.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Dommus, Suydam & Nixon, No. 39 Nassau-street, corner of Liberty, opposite the Post Office.
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. 207 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane.
Nelson & Graydon, 61 Cedar-street, next door to the new Post Office.
J. W. & R. Leavitt, 166 Pearl-street.
Parsons & Lawrence, 129 Pearl-street and 82 Beaver, a few doors below Wall-street.
Bradner & Co., 160 Pearl-street, near Wall.
John P. Stagg & Co., 182 Pearl-street.
F. S. & D. Luthrop, 62 William-street, corner of Cedar-street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Summer Goods.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 82 William-street, corner of Maiden Lane.
F. S. Winston & Co., 138 Pearl-street; Foreign and Domestic Woolens, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Wolfe & Gillespie, 193 Pearl-street, near Maiden Lane.
Hyslop & Brother, successors to Robert Hyslop & Son, No. 220 Pearl-street, above Maiden Lane.
Connell, Brothers, 269 Pearl, corner Fulton-street.
W. I. Buck, 209 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane; extensive Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware.
Henry Bayliss, 105 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey and 205 Washington-street; Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.
John Van Nest, successor to Abraham Van Nest, 111 Pearl-street, Hanover Square: Importer and Dealer in Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationary.

Lewis I. Cohen, 138 William-street, two doors from Fulton.

Importers of Watches, Fine Cutlery, Jewelry, and Plated Ware.

Fellows, Wadsworth & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane.
Ball, Tompkins & Black, (late Marquand & Co.,) 181 Broadway.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl-st. near Wall.
Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water-street.
Watson & Shipman, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post Office.
Calvin W. How, 131 Maiden Lane.

Books and Stationary.

Collins, Brother & Co., 254 Pearl-street
Pratt, Woodford & Co. 43 Wall-street.
Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-street.

Importers of Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

A. H. Ward & Co., (formerly Bailly, Ward & Co.) 41 Maiden Lane.
Levi Cook & Co. 138 Pearl-street,—also Buttons &c.
Wm. H. Carey & Co., 186 Pearl-street, opposite Cedar-street.
Spelman & Fraser, 136 Pearl-street,—also Cutlery, Buttons, &c.

Manufacturers & Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

J. & J. F. Trippe, 90 and 92 Maiden Lane.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co. 142 Water-street, near Maiden Lane.
Haviland, Keese & Co. 80 Maiden Lane.
H. H. Schieffelin & Co. 104 and 106 John street.

Cutlery, House-keeping, Hardware, Tin and Wood Ware, Baskets, &c.

J. B. Windle & Co, 56 Maiden Lane.

Wholesale Grocers.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front-street.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fine Groceries, &c.

A. Bininger & Co., 141 Broadway.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Henry W. Haydock, 276 Pearl-street.

Umbrellas, &c.

Henry Keep, 122 Pearl-street, successor to Thomas Garner, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas and Parasols.
Richard McNamee, No. 16 William-street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, Stocks, Linens and Straw Goods
Charles Davis, 194 Pearl-street, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Umbrellas.
Horace H. Day, 25 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer of Patent India Rubber Suspenders, and all kinds of India Rubber Goods.
Firth, Hall & Pond, No. 239 Broadway, Manufacturers, Publishers and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.—Sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

PUBLIC HOUSES—NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of the following named Public Houses, in the City of New York, unite in the above invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, who may visit our Commercial Emporium, to call at our respective Houses; pledging ourselves to administer the comforts of "Home," as far as in our power, to those who may give us the preference.

Mansion House, W. J. Bunker, 39 Broadway.
Howard Hotel, Thomas & Roe, Broadway.
City Hotel, Chester Jennings, Broadway.
Waverley House, Willard Whitcomb, 54 & 56 Broadway.
Atlantic Hotel, No. 3 & 5 Broadway, W. C. Anderson.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich street, J. W. Boody, W. D. Parsons.
Astor House, Coleman & Stetson.
Franklin House, Broadway, Hayes & Treadwell.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1845. 49-6w.

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of Monticello Academy, in the Western district of Robeson county, N. C., have engaged John C. Sutherland to take charge of their School this year. The scholastic year will consist of two Sessions of five months each, the first commencing on Monday the 27th inst. Mr. Sutherland is qualified to teach all the branches commonly taught in Country Schools. The character that he has heretofore sustained is such, that the Trustees hazard nothing in recommending him to public patronage, as a Teacher of the first order,—believing confidently that the highest expectations they can create in reference to his ability in teaching will not be disappointed.—Some twenty Students can be accommodated in the best families, convenient to the Academy. Board, per month, $5. Tuition, per Session, $5.4. $8, and $11. This Academy is located in a good, quiet, healthy section of country.

DANIEL McLEAN, *Sec'y.*
Queensdale, Jan'y 18, 1845. 42-3w

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving.

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

PUBLIC WORK!

THE undersigned will let to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (M.) the BUILDING of a NEW JAIL in this (Robeson) County.

The proposed plan will be submitted to any who wish to contract, on that day or previously, on application to any one of the Commissioners.

The Contractor will be required to give bond for the faithful execution of the work.

JNO. W. POWELL,
WM. C. McNEILL,
JAS. BLOUNT,
RICH'D C. RHODES,
Commissioners.
Jan. 4, 1845. 40-6w

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MIRROR.

IMPROVEMENT OF A THOUGHT FROM METASTASIO.

The willow that droops by the side of the river,
And drinks all its life from the stream that flows by,
In return, spends that life in the cause of the giver,
And shadows the stream from the heat of the sky.

My Creator, my God, it is thou—I adore thee;
It is thou art this life giving fountain to me;
But I am all weakness, a suppliant before thee,
I cannot return this protection to thee.

But, ah, thou hast many a loved one in sorrow,
Who wanders along this bleak world all alone;
For such, from the good thou hast sent would I borrow,
And this, thou hast said, thou wilt look on and own.

In sadness, in poverty, sickness, or danger,
I would succour each child of my God that I see;
And the aid thus bestowed, in the world, on the stranger,
One day thou wilt say was bestowed upon thee.

Thomas W. Dorr.—The Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, on Friday last, passed an act for the liberation from confinement of Thomas W. Dorr, on condition that he should take the oath of allegiance to the State before its Supreme Court. The vote on the passage of this law was, in the House of Representatives, yeas 49, nays 13—in the Senate yeas 23, nays 3. What is most remarkable, considering all that has been said on the subject of the imprisonment of this individual, is, that every Dorrite but two in the House and three in the Senate voted against his release on the conditions stipulated, although, as members of the Legislature, each of those professed friends of Dorr has taken the very same oath which he is now required to take, and had previously voted for extending pardon to other indicted persons on precisely the same condition!

National Intelligencer.

Dorr, it is stated, peremptorily *refuses* to accept of his liberation from the State Prison on the stipulated condition of his taking the oath of allegiance to the State.

Cotton.—During the year 1784, an American vessel having *eight* bags of cotton on board, was seized at Liverpool, upon the ground that *so large* an amount of cotton could not have been produced in the United States.

The shipment in	1785	amounted to	14 bags.
"	1786	"	6 "
"	1787	"	109 "
"	1788	"	389 "
"	1789	"	840 "
"	1790	"	81 "

An old Carolina planter having gathered his crop of five acres in 1787, was so startled by the production of fifteen bales that he exclaimed, "well, well, I am done with cotton—here is enough to make *stockings* for all the people in America."—*Concordia Int.*

Singular Theft.—Charles Smith of St. Louis, not being able to content himself with the lesser descriptions of robbery, stole the household furniture, the horse and the *wife* of a German named Pfnop. The wife must have grown weary of attempting to pronounce the unspeakable name of her husband, and thus submitted herself to the decision of the mellifluous Smith.

Gov. Porter's Pardons.—The Philadelphia North American has made out a list of pardons recently tendered to convicts by Governor Porter. Amongst them were 5 murderers, 1 for arson, 3 for riots, 1 burglar, 1 for keeping a disorderly house, 2 for counterfeiting, and 12 pickpockets.

The Speech of Mr. Clingman is an outline in part. In confirmation of the incident to which reference is made in it, of Mr. Clay having been pictorially represented in Pennsylvania as hanging three Germans, we have in our possession, to be exhibited to any who may desire to see it, one of the papers printed in German, with the wood-cuts and the letter-press accompanying. As a frontispiece to the first article is a cut with three men hanging from gibbets—the three Germans, Hainey, Fries, and Getman, who were not hung. At the close is another wood-cut, representing *Thomas W. Dorr*, chained in a dungeon. Those who could read—a very small number compared with those whose eyes would see the three hanging men, and who would be told they were Germans, and that Mr. Clay's party did it—are indeed informed that the gibbeted bodies *never were gibbeted*, but that they were convicted in 1798 under the sedition law, and that Mr. Clay is of the same party that convicted them. So the picture of Dorr in chains, without shoes or stockings, scant clothing, a jug of water, and a loaf of bread. This, too, was Clay's doings.

New York American.

A Factory Girl.—The Kennebec Journal gives the following description of the romantic adventures of a New England "Factory girl":

"Miss Irene Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec Co., while at work in a factory in Dorchester, Mass., some four years since, was offered very liberal wages to go to Mexico, and engage in a factory just established there. She, with 8 others, accepted the offer.—While there, she became acquainted with Herrera, the present revolting and successful General, with whom she contracted marriage. She made a visit to her friends in Maine, last summer, during which she received frequent letters from Herrera. She left here in July or August last, for Mexico, via New York, where she obtained a license, and was united in marriage to Gen. Herrera, by his representative, the General not being able to leave Mexico—a step rendered necessary, as the parties were both Protestants, and could not be married in Mexico, a Catholic country. Herrera is now President of Mexico, having his head-quarters at the national palace in the city, and this Kennebec "Factory Girl" now 'revels in the Halls of the Montezumas.' Gen. Herrera is of German extraction, and we are given to understand is an ardent admirer of the institutions of this country, and would not be opposed to the union of Mexico with the United States. A society, extensive in its ramifications, already exists in Mexico, with a view to the accomplishment of such a project."

Marriage of Adam and Eve.—We like short courtships, and in this, Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Mdlle Eve, and she without any flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished we were the man "what did it." But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's, and he improved it.

We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private.—No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels; and the sky flung its light upon the scene.

One thing about this first wedding brings queer things to us in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies—larger, but not older—without experience, without a house, without a pot or kettle, nothing but love and Eden!—*Halifax paper.*

English and American Rivers Compared.—A gentleman-like and well informed Englishman, who was in the stage-coach with me, and who had found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty, in short, of this noblest of British rivers, (the Thames,) concluded thus: "Sir, it may seem almost incredible to you, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream, is, from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, short of one hundred and fifty miles long!" I looked steadfastly in his face, to see if he jested; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed, John Bull never jests. After composing myself a moment, I slowly responded: "Perhaps, Sir, you have never heard of the river Ohio?" "I think I have." "Perhaps of the Missouri?" "I think so; though not sure." "Certainly of the Mississippi?" "Oh yes, yes." Well, sir; a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles." "Of what, sir?—how many, sir?"——"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steamboat, of the same class, which has come in an opposite direction, twelve hundred miles down the Missouri: and then after going fifteen hundred miles more, down the Mississippi, he may see that flood of waters disembogue by fifty channels into the sea!" I had made up my mind to be considered a cheat; so I went calmly and emphatically through the statement! As I progressed, my companion seemed somewhat disposed to take my story as a personal affront; but at its close he let down his visage into a contemptuous pout, and regularly cut my acquaintance.

Dr. Breckenridge's Travels in England.

The public in different sections of the country are clamorous for reforms and laws to be passed by the present Congress. In one quarter the cry is for certain local bills; in another for the reduction of postage; in another for something else. Why disturb at this unseasonable time the calm deliberations of Congress? Are they not engaged in legislating for *Texas?* Let Texas be attended to first, and then afterwards, in due season, and at their earliest leisure, the United States will be looked after.

Alexandria Gazette.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A large meeting was held at Manchester (England.) to urge upon the Government the remission of the duty on cotton. The Mayor presided, and the principal speech was made by Mr. R. H. Greg, late M. P. from Manchester. After speaking of the amount of the tax, amounting to £600 000 a year on the consumption of the country, and of other circumstances which made its remission exceedingly desirable, he directed special attention *to the nature and extent of the competition to which English manufactures were exposed from the United States*, which they had to fear more extensively and immediately than from any other quarter. The United States, he said, had every advantage in having the raw material on the spot, and in having to pay no duty, and the cost of freight and insurance of cotton to Boston and other ports of the Atlantic was just half of what it cost to bring it to Liverpool. The entire advantage enjoyed by the American manufacturer in the matter of freights, insurance, and duty amounted to 13½ per cent. on cotton at 7d. a pound. In the minute, and he believed perfectly accurate statement of the Glasgow memorial, it was put much higher—on cotton at 3d. a pound showing an advantage of 25 per cent., and on the other which cost 7¾d. per lb. not less than 36 per cent. to the American manufacturer over the English manufacturer who had to compete with him. This advantage amounted, in round figures, to about ¾d. per lb. on the average of cotton; and, adding to that the great advantages which the Americans possessed in their moving power, water power being almost unlimited, and costing 25 per cent. only of what British steam power costs, and a little further advantage which they had in the flour for their sizing, it amounted, he said, to a clear advantage of 1d. per lb. on all the cotton consumed, or 10 per cent. on the bulk of the coarse goods, and 15 per cent. on coarse yarns. After these estimates Mr. Greg proceeded to say:

"With these immense advantages, could any one wonder at the rapid increase of American manufactures, or that they should supply all their own consumption' For we must not suppose that English goods had been excluded from the American market by their high tariff: for coarse goods had been long, long excluded. *by the very low price at which they were produced by the Americans themselves.* In 1823 the entire manufactures of America amounted only to 1,763 packages, (the valuation was not given; in 1827 to 2,494 packages; in 1830 to 5,306; in 1833 to 13,207. Subsequently the value of the manufactured produce was given in dollars. In 1834 it amounted to $2,085,000, a considerable increase over the preceding year; in 1835 to $2,856,000; in 1836 to $3,758,000; in 1839 to $2,975,000; in 1840 to $3,549,000; in 1841 to $3,122,000; in 1842 to $4,500,000; and for 1843 the estimate in Messrs. Jones, Gibson & Ord's circular was between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000. It was also known that in 1843 *one-half of the exports to China had consisted of American domestics*—that is to say, the export to China of American domestics was equal to one-half the entire shipments from Europe and America. In the circular he had just referred to, of the date of September, 1844, under the head of 'domestics,' it was observed, "This article is interfered and successfully competed with in all foreign markets by the American manufactures, and will, we have reason to believe, ere long be entirely superseded by them. Such were their prospects, in the opinion of one of the most intelligent houses in this town, who had very extensive connexions in every part of the world. But, to establish more completely this very important point, whether they were or were not to be beaten by their rivals in America, he would read some extracts from letters from the Indian and South American markets.

"From Buenos Ayres. Messrs. John Anderson & Co. wrote, in March, 1844: 'Having had establishments on the River Plate, both at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, for the sale of British manufactures for the last twenty-five years, we have had opportunities of knowing that there were large imports into these markets of cotton goods manufactured in the United States: and, if such competition shall continue as it has done for the last few years, *it will almost compel us to decline receiving consignments of goods inside in this country, particularly of course domestics.*'

"Then, on the opposite side of America, from Valparaiso and Lima, Messrs. Gambling, Brothers & Co. reported that the competition of the American manufactures on the west coast of South America was increasing, and would become more active as the skill of the American weavers increased; whilst in the China market, which had lately drawn all its supplies of yarn from Great Britain, large quantities of these goods were sent from the United States. There was also very important evidence on this point from the house of Graham & Co. of Glasgow, who had dealt in these articles in almost every part of the known world, and who stated that they had been obliged to abridge their consignments to all these markets, compared with what they had sent in former years. The accounts from Manilla, China, the West Indies, and Canada, were all to the same tenor, *describing the American goods as uniformly gaining ground in the markets.* Two days ago he had received a letter, not addressed to him, but written by a leading American manufacturer, dated the 15th of November, 1844, which contained some important information as to the probable result of American competition. It appeared that large extensions of their manufacturing system were contemplated, and that they were now about to enter into the production of twist, an article to which they had scarcely as yet turned their attention."

Mr. A. H. Wylie, of the firm of Gordon, Wylie & Co., London, said he confessed that he was only surprised that they had so long remained in abeyance. [Hear.] They had allowed this duty to increase in the space of ten years from £370,000 to $743,000, and that was a sum which no Government would be willing to give up. He had in his possession an account-sales of cotton sold within the last two weeks in Liverpool—of 63 baics of New Orleans; an actual account-sales—the amount of which was £330 7s. 8d., and the duty upon which was £38 5s. 1d., or a charge of fully 13 per cent. [Hear, hear.] It had been said, that if the duty were taken off, it would be to give a bonus to the American planter. Now, we all knew very well that the laws of demand and supply regulate the prices of cotton; but it was not of this that we complained. Now, the consumption of cotton in the United States in 1842, which was a year there of depressed prices and bad trade, was 267,850 bales. In the present year it was 387,000 bales; but this was far from being all the cotton consumed in America. The returns from New York only included what was consumed in the Northern and Eastern States, north of the Potomac; the whole Southern and Western manufactures were not included, for this reason, (and he hoped he should be understood, for this was an important fact,) that the cotton consumed by these manufacturers did not enter generally into the receipts at the ports, as they were taken perhaps from the internal markets, without going to the seaboard; and the consumption there is stated, (and he believed it to be within the fact, from his own personal knowledge,) to be 100,000 bales; which brings up the consumption of America in the last year to 487,000 bales, which, if he mistook not, was more American cotton than was consumed in this country in 1825, and more than the cotton of all kinds consumed here in 1820; which was bringing the progress of American manufactures within the recollection of many present. So much for the consumption of the United States in 1828. The exports of cotton goods to China, from America, in 1841, amounted to $188,000. In the first nine months of 1843 the amount was $1,063,000. Now, this amount seemed, in comparison with our exports, to be rather trifling; but it ceased to be so, when compared with what the American exports were two or three years ago. In only two years they had leaped up from 188,000 to 1,090,000 bales. [Hear.] If, for the next two or three years they went on at the same rate, they would not only rival us, but almost drive us out of the markets. In one recent price current from Brazil, he found that in 1840 Great Britain exported 98,140 bales of cotton goods to that country, and in 1843, only 14,000, [hear, hear,] while the Americans in 1840 exported to Brazil 6,100 bales, and in 1843, 7,300; so, in proportion as our trade there had been decreasing, theirs had been increasing. If ever a country was formed for commercial purposes it was America; and it appeared as of the legislation of this country and America, upon commercial questions, was as hostile as it possibly could be, and consequently as suicidal. [Hear.] He confessed he did not think that there was any chance of any commercial treaty being entered into with America. The time had been allowed to pass; but there was a struggle going on there for the election of their President, and the tariff was made the starting point. If the tariff party succeed, our hopes are at an end.

These statements (says the New York Courier) are certainly of the highest interest and importance, and furnish stronger evidence of the growing strength of the American manufacturing system than any statistics we have before met. The *Times*, on the same grounds, urges the remission of the cotton duty. The great object of the South in opposing the policy of protection has always been to secuse the admission of cotton in England free of duty. It would be singular if the *protective policy itself should secure that result*, and yet it seems likely to do so.

An Example for Planters.—The lot of cotton, being forty-five bales, sold by Mr. Samuel Dinkins, of Houston County, last week, was a specimen of good husbandry, deserving of the imitation of our country friends. At the time of the sale, our best cottons were bringing in this market 4¼ a 4¾ cents; and yet the cotton of Mr. Dinkins, without being sampled, brought 5¾ cents; and six cents was offered for it the same evening.

The reason for this preference is obvious. Mr. Dinkins superintends the management of his cotton himself; he has every basket "searched," and the leaves and trash carefully removed before it is housed: he never packs it in wet or damp weather—thus obviating the necessity of sun drying it, which process is injurious to its color. With a good screw he compresses his bales—averaging 438 lbs. in 4¾ yards of bagging; thus saving the additional expense (50 cts. a bale) of compression at the port of shipping. The bags are of uniform weight and size, the bagging of the best heavy East India Gunny. and the best quality of rope, which is carefully stretched some hours previous to using; the packages are neatly and strongly sewed, so that none of the contents are visible; upon each package, the name of *Samuel Dinkins* is inscribed, and this mark is a sufficient guaranty of the character of the cotton, to secure *one cent* over the market price, which purchasers are willing to give, without cutting a bag.—*Georgia Messenger.*

We are rejoiced at the evidences which daily present themselves, and which cannot be mistaken, proving, greatly to our satisfaction, that the South is awakening to her true interests, and to the pursuit of that policy essential to her prosperity and advancement. The *one idea* so long pervading the minds of our people, of "cotton and only cotton," and which has resulted in such an over production of the article as to render the whole comparatively worthless, is at length giving place to more comprehensive views, embracing a greater diversity of labor, and a far wider scope of profitable industry.

We have recently made an extensive traverse of Georgia, and mingled freely with the people from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee; and every where we have seen the evidences distinct and most gratifying, of a great revolution in the labor of the State. We have found among very many of our agricultural friends a determination to adopt such a system of diversified labor, as will, when carried out, prove to all the wisdom and the beneficial effects of the true system. Indeed, already has the experiment been most satisfactorily tested. We have met with many agricultural friends who have tested it, and who bear testimony to the inestimable value of the change.

Georgia Recorder.

The Plaquemine Frauds.—We rejoice to find that the subject of the monstrous and astounding frauds committed by the Locos of Louisiana in the Parish of Plaquemine at the recent election, by which Mr. Clay was *cheated out* of the vote of Louisiana, is about to be investigated by the Legislature of that State, now in session. The subject was brought before the House a few days since by Mr. Perkins, a member from East Feliciana, by the introduction of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the manner in which the election was conducted in that parish, and clothing the committee with power to send for persons and papers, with a view to ulterior action. The Bee says:

"The presentation of this resolution appeared to strike the Locofoco party dumb for a moment. There was an expressive pause, and the members looked at each other as if they did not know what to do. Finally one of the party rose and moved that it should be laid upon the table indefinitely. On this motion the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that every Whig in the House voted against it and every Locofoco in favor, save two—Messrs. Texada, of Rapides, and Taylor, of Natchitoches. Both these gentlemen had the manliness to spurn the dictates of party and sustain the resolution. It is evident enough that if the election in Plaquemine was, as is alleged by the Locofocos, conducted fairly and properly, nothing need be feared from an investigation. We are at some loss to account for the almost unanimous opposition of the Locofocos to the proposed scrutiny, except upon the ground that they are a little apprehensive of light being thrown upon the subject."

A detailed account has just appeared of the surgical operation performed upon a female in the magnetic sleep, a short description of which I gave a week since. The writer is Dr. Doane, well-known for his translations of standard medical works from the French. He sets out with declaring that he had always been a disbeliever in mesmerism. He stood at the patient's head during the operation, and avers that she continued to sleep through the whole of it. There was no contortion of face, no quickening of respiration, no motion of the head or hands, but she seemed in a placid and tranquil slumber. She was kept asleep for several hours after the operation, and when asked on being awaked whether she had been cut, she said "no; that the operation was to be performed next day." Dr. Doane says that the operator and mesmeriser on this occasion, Dr. J. V. Bodinier, is a young man of great surgical skill, who brings with him the highest reputation from Paris, and has come to this city to pitch his tent amongst us.

N. Y. Correspondent Nat. Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE SESSION

has closed under circumstances calculated to fill with apprehension and alarm the minds of all who think as we do of the great subject which has occupied the whole time of one House of Congress and much of the attention of the other for the last three weeks. We refer of course to the proposition for the immediate annexation to the United States, by act of Congress, of the Territory and Government of Texas.

The debate on this subject was, according to the understood determination of a caucus of the "Democratic" Members held on the Saturday night preceding, brought to a close on Saturday last at two o'clock; and the House proceeded to *vote* upon the propositions before it. The result of the trials of strength of the different propositions was the passage, by a majority of twenty-two votes, of the Joint Resolution introduced some days ago by the Hon. Milton Brown, a Whig Member from the State of Tennessee, with an amendment, accepted by him, limiting the existence of slavery in Texas to the territory south of the Missouri compromise line. This proposition united a majority in its favor, because less exceptionable in its details than any other which had been presented, though equally open with them to the gravest of the objections which lie against any action whatever upon the subject under existing circumstances.

So far, therefore, as depends upon the will of the House of Representatives, Congress is to exercise the power of admitting into the Union the Territory of Texas—a Territory equally foreign to the United States, whether regarded as an independent Government or a Province of Mexico.

This decision by the House of Representatives involves, in our opinion, the exercise of a power which, if it belong to the Government of the United States at all, belongs in the first stage (of annexation) exclusively to those branches of the Government which are invested with the authority to make contracts with Foreign Powers, and cannot be exercised *by Congress*, as proposed, without a violation of the Constitution. Texas is either an independent Power, capable of disposing of her own destiny, or she is not. If she be, the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, in joint action with the Executive, is necessary to make a compact (treaty) with her. If she be not, she is a province of Mexico, with which nation the United States is at peace, and can only be annexed, or admitted into this Union, whether with or without the conditions specified in the Joint Resolution, by a compact, or treaty, with Mexico, formed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, in these brief but explicit terms: He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *to make treaties*, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

This provision of the Constitution is "the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND," and no action by Congress, short of revolution, can overrule or set aside this "Supreme Law." The Joint Resolution which has received the approbation of the House of Representatives, therefore can, in our view of the matter, only be sustained as a revolutionary movement.

Such, we very well know, is not the light in which it is viewed by him who moved it, and by many of those who voted for it. But there are some gentlemen, it is equally well known, whose purpose of "annexation," without regard to constitutional impediments, has been openly avowed. At this moment we have before us, in a New York paper, an extract from the Charleston Mercury, the organ of a numerous and talented party in the State in which it is published, which declares that "it is an insult to the South to keep Texas out of the Union;" that "if the act [of annexation] is unconstitutional, *it is justifiable* by your own base perfidy [accusing thus of perfidy the North, as having interfered with the institutions of the South] in first violating the Constitution in respect to us in this vital particular;" and concluding its observations on the subject (still addressing "the North") as follows:

"So far as this question is concerned, you have destroyed the Constitution; and will you quote it to us? Your hypocrisy is as shallow as your treachery is base, and we know not which most to despise, your impudence or your wickedness. CONSTITUTION OR NOT, WE WILL HAVE TEXAS."

The view which *we* take of the constitutional question involved in this joint resolution has the sanction of every authority, legal or political, which can be brought to bear upon the subject, to the effect that *Congress cannot make a contract with a foreign nation; that the Legislative power never can do that which can be done by treaty*; and that *whatever requires the consent of another nation belongs to the treaty power, and* CAN ONLY BE REGULATED BY IT.

In presence of this great constitutional impediment to the action *of Congress* on the subject, all considerations of expediency, and even of moral or political right, connected with this measure, important and momentous as we have heretofore shown them to be, fade away, as the reader will perceive, into absolute insignificance.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, therefore, by its decision of Saturday last, overleaping the barrier of the Constitution, and calling upon the Senate to follow its example, has placed the public peace and honor, involved in the maintenance of the several departments of this Government in their proper orbits, emphatically and finally at the arbitrament of the SENATE of the United States.

To that august body, which has so often thrown its shield over the Constitution of the country, is now presented the issue, whether they will give their consent to do that by legislation which can only be done by treaty, and which they themselves have declared to be unwise and inadmissible in that more solemn form? Whether they will permit their constitutional rights to be stricken down, the public peace and the public faith to be compromised, and the Union itself—this happy Union of the Old Thirteen and their legitimate offspring—ultimately and surely, though it may be distantly, rent asunder, and those who are now brothers and members of the same glorious family to become aliens and strangers, by this ill-starred vote of the Representatives of the People? We trust in Heaven, fortifying the stern patriotism of that elevated body, to guide them to the same decision which they have heretofore pronounced, and save the country from reproach and disaster. God forbid that we should counsel the rejection of that which could, in our opinion add to the safety, or redound to the honor and happiness, of this great Republic! But, seeing in the consummation of this measure immediate war, the dishonor of violated public faith, the reproach of the world, the condemnation of history, and, in the distant future, ruin to this fair Union, formed by a common origin and cemented by the blood of the Revolution and the toils of Washington and his venerated compatriots, we cannot be silent. We should be faithless to our duty if we did not protest and beseech to the end—trusting to that Providence which has thus far so kindly watched over this favored country, to avert the consummation of an act so full of danger, present and prospective.

Communications.

JAN. 20, 1845.

Mr. Editor: A general should never retreat from a lost battle field without having learned that which, under similar circumstances, may result to his benefit. It was this characteristic which distinguished a celebrated Prussian Marshal of the early part of the present century. That Napoleon said he would rather fight ten regular officers than *one* Blucher, has become a rather stale anecdote; "I beat him to-day and it is odds that he beats me to-morrow," contained the explanation of the remark; and it were well, if, in surveying the field of Modern History, we do not pass unnoticed a principle capable of such universal application as this. The Whig Party has unsuccessfully encountered hostile legions more than once at aJena, a Dresden, and a Ligny; on the other hand it can point to a Leipsic in the results of the campaign of 1840, and it will be hard if our colors are not to wave again in triumph over some future Waterloo. I take it, sir, that 1,300,000 freemen were never yet banded in a good cause without a corresponding result. This result may not appear among the moral phenomena of to-day;—it may not be discovered by those who shall observe the political sky of to-morrow;—but its final coming cannot be doubted for one moment by any who are in the least conversant with the teachings of experience or the canons of philosophy.

In analyzing the composition of that Party which is to be the Opposition for the next four years, I discover nothing which can be calculated to inspire a fear for the continuation of its existence. On the contrary, all the ordinary signs of continued organization are plentifully developed. Even during the last November, when the greatest catastrophe, which probably has ever befallen a political party in our country, had to all appearance prostrated its fortunes to the dust, indications of its dissolution were neither so important nor so numerous as to be the cause of any well grounded fear among its friends. But now, when the clouds of smoke are sullenly rolling off the field of conflict, when the number of our slain has been counted, and our somewhat torn banners have again been given to the wind—when the cleared prospect discovers to our sight the paradoxical appearance of a victorious party frightened at their success, and prematurely beginning the unfraternal dispute over the booty which they have acquired, no less than over the exact quantity as well as quality of those principles which it will be convenient to assume as settled by the issue of the late campaign; among other things, whether there be not in the science of Politics, as in that of the Law, such a thing as acting with a "protestation," acting decidedly in one way, and yet all the while doing certain other things which may amount to an "exclusion of a conclusion" as to the intention with which such act was done; whether one great State may not be admitted into the inmost *adyta* of the Democratic temple without acceding to a cardinal article in the Democratic faith; whether another may not claim to be dyed in the wool although expressing an abiding and interest-directed abhorrence of a principle element in the composition of Democratic policy; in view of all this I say, it would be strange indeed if there existed the slightest danger of a dissolution of the Whig Party. Some scum there is doubtless, of which we shall be speedily rid; some deserter will be found here and there to leave his colours and go over to receive the kicks and curses of his new associates, but I anticipate the number of these to be few. The existence of such individuals in every large collection of men is absolutely unavoidable; the sun has its spots, the ocean throws up more or less dirt upon its shore, and the air, at all times so paramountly necessary to our existence, not unfrequently comes to our lungs loaded with the seeds of disease—so we can consider it no shame to the Whig Party that the great probability of its success during the last Fall should have attracted to its ranks some who were unworthy of the honors of a "sitting."

We may take it for granted, then, that the Party just defeated is neither about to be dissolved, nor indeed, to come nearer the truth, is it to be considered as on the wane. That the anti-democratic party is relatively weaker now than it was four years ago, is hardly to be doubted. Many events in the political world, which since that time have been frequently discussed, but to which in this place I shall only allude, threw into the active ranks of the Whigs many who, although among them, were most clearly not of them, and who for that best of reasons took advantage of the first change in the weather, the first adverse gust of wind, not only to desert their proper posts on board, but to impede and give additional difficulty to the endeavors of those whom they professed but a short time before to consider co-workers in one glorious cause. We are but too little removed from that epoch to speak of this fact with the moderation which it perhaps deserves, and shall therefore leave it to the just criticism of history. Whether the verdict which shall hereafter be rendered on this case shall flatter our conclusions, or not, is a matter in which truth is but little concerned, and will probably depend no little upon the revelations of the future; at any rate, the circumstance proves a valuable item to be commonplaced for our benefit. Between 1840, and 1844, that potent array which had proved victorious in the last presidential campaign had been ruinously disorganized. The conduct of the Vice-President had jarred the mighty body from its centre to its remotest extremes. Such an unexpected violation of good faith constituted no very fair ground of presumption as to the course which would be pursued in the future, and such extraordinary influence had the example of one man upon the hopes and tears of the Whigs, that much mutual distrust, and consequent apathy, pervaded their ranks in every State of the Union. The strong holds of the Whigs fell into the hands of the enemy; Davis was beaten in Old Massachusetts, Connecticut elected a Democratic Governor, New York declared for Democracy by twenty—Pennsylvania by twenty-three thousand majority, Corwin was defeated in Onio, Johnson in Maryland, Indiana fell from her station like the "Son of the morning," North Carolina faltered in her devotion, and though her excellent Governor was re-elected by a decisive majority, the Legislature turned out to be largely Democratic, and even Kentucky was prevailed upon to split her Congressional ticket between the Parties equally. Ichabod, Ichabod, appeared written on the cause every where but in Vermont and Delaware during those two dark years which ended upon the thirty-first of December 1843. With the next Spring, the hopes of the Whig leaders, which, in accordance with the example of One whose courage had not given way even in the hour of greatest disaster, had been roused by degrees during the preceding year, began to assume a more definite direction and a more tangible form. The heart had never yet ceased to throb; by and by these pulsations became stronger and more frequent; gradually the evidences of returning life were more positive and reliable, until in the course of nature the extremities of the great body glowed with animation, and the warm flood of health traversed the frame with natural current.

The enticements of Executive patronage had been disregarded, the flesh-pots of Egypt had been left, and it was proper that he under whose guidance this Exodus had been performed, and who had led them across this political desert, should be acknowledged as their Commander in any subsequent political contest. Who is there rash enough to risk his reputation for common sagacity, by saying that all this shall be unproductive, and wholly barren of good result? What, if it shall have been determined that their leader in adversity is not to share in the enjoyments of their good fortune—is there not in all our host some Joshua, to occupy the place of this sage who needs not the inspiredly-prophetic vision of the great son of Amram, to perceive from the position which he now occupies both the certainty and the glory of no distant day of Whig ascendancy?

There is then a great difference between saying that we have fallen since the memorable year 1840, and that we have been falling ever since. Nothing more true than the former, or more false than the latter assertion. It may be doubted whether any party ever experienced a more severe reverse, than that suffered by the Whigs between March 1841 and the corresponding period of the year following; but their re-invigoration since 1842 is hardly less remarkable. As the causes leading to produce that reverse were generally external, so this restoration has been chiefly the effect of internal energies. "Terrible as an army with *banners*," is the extraordinarily impressive metaphor of Holy Writ; indeed it may well be said that such an array is terrible, and, as a corollary, that wherever there are fixed principles, the banners of a moral conflict, around which to rally the broken squadrons, the fortunes of a party can never be desperate. A noble instance under this rule is the history of the Whigs during the last three years, the present pitch of prosperity to which they have arrived, and the compact and serried force which they present either for attack or for defence. Not that I would undervalue paramount assistance received from another quarter, and referable to another, and a no less honorable principle in the bosom of man. Far be it from me not to acknowledge the great aid given to the Whig cause by the splendid reputation and wide spread influence of Mr. Clay. Attachment to his name, gratitude for his services, and a just pride in his civil achievements, composed as strong a bond among the passions of the Party, as did a conviction of the superiority of their policy constitute a common conclusion of their reason. Folly, pure, unmitigated, defecated, would it be in any one, not to assign to the name of Mr. Clay a most essential influence on the campaign of 1844, and fool indeed, and irreparably, is he who supposes that great man to have added dead weight to the cause.

Never perhaps for a mere Civil Chieftain has been exhibited so unequivocal sentiments of devotion as the Whig Party this day manifest for their defeated leader. *Disaster under the banner of so glorious a champion preferable to success under any other standard!* seems with them the unanimous, the *one* sentiment. To be the head, acknowledged and reverenced, of this Party, is a station preferable to that occupied by the President of the United States; to have been elected would without doubt have been a just cause of pleasure to the Great Kentuckian, but not to have been neglected by his supporters after their defeat; on the contrary, to have been regarded with increased enthusiasm by those noble men who are retiring in broken columns from a field in the possession of an enemy, the staff of their standard shattered and their pennons fluttering in rags upon the wind; to have been more adored by them in that dark hour than when his white plume in their vanguard was thought to be conducting them to a glorious and undoubted victory—this is honor indeed! a testimony to a long life of service to his country, which shall prove to his posterity a prouder memorial of his fame, than if they boasted themselves descendants of the Eleventh President of the United States. Brass must decay and marble moulder, even the stern inscriptions upon granite must be erased, and with the lapse of time much of the written records of our race be destroyed, but the name and fame of Henry Clay, interwoven with the very interests of humanity—*are perennius*

Regali quæ sitn pyramidum altius

must be coeval with the existence of time. Nothing that can be said or done hereafter can either detract from it or give it additional lustre. For such exists no eulogy, no monument—but their own sayings and their own deeds, *hæ pulcherrimæ effigies et manentes, nam quæ saxa struuntur, si judicium posterorum in odium vertit, pro sepulchris spernuntur.*

To return from this bewitching theme; the Conservative Party has risen since 1842, and this recovery is owing partly to their having fixed principles around which to rally, partly to their having Mr. Clay for their leader. I appreciate this truth so much, Mr. Editor, that were I a member of the worshipful corps of political mountebanks whose cravings for political emolument will not allow of their affording so expensive an article as a political conscience, I should be far from deserting to so dangerous and heterogeneous a body as the Party at present in power. Unless appearances are wonderfully deceptive, the present Democratic Party has achieved its last victory. If they will take a caution from a political opponent, I would advise Honorius and Arcadius to still their ill-timed domestic contentions, as the Northern sons of liberty are already planting their engines of destruction against the Roman citadel. Although the limits of the Empire are preserved, the forms of strong government still exist, and the appearances of military power are kept up. Rome is imminently threatened with a ruin to spring from internal causes. Added to this, an Alaric and an Attila thunder on the frontiers, and although a Stilicho and an Ætius may live to prove that all of the Old Roman spirit is not yet extinct, nothing shall hinder but that the sceptre shall depart from the Power raised in other days by the 'Mightiest Julius' and Great Pompey. I do not make these remarks with the hope that they may influence the conduct of any such birds of passage as may be now pluming their wings for a flight to a more genial clime. Had I any such desire, I should still despair of success, and I protest that, so far from entertaining any such intention, I am strongly inclined to wish for a political Lydian Stone by whose determinations we might decide upon the pretensions of all who lay any claim to being called Whigs, as the goldsmith distinguishes the true from the false metal. Not but that I think that our ranks display at present a great uniformity of appearance; indeed, a oneness of object quite remarkable, and, I may say, unprecedented; and, when I consider that they are extended over so immense a tract of country, naturally presenting such a diversity and even opposition of local interests, their unity of policy is marvellous, and goes far to induce upon me the belief that they may prefer good title to the possession of that magnanimity in politics, which Mr. Burke declares to be not seldom the truest wisdom, and that greatness of mind which, in his opinion, is a necessary characteristic of the citizens of a great empire.

Ambition becomes illegitimate when its gratification depends upon the caprice of others. To be desirous of filling *place for place's* self, and indeed to allow our good offices in behalf of our country to depend upon any such contingency, is an instance of such ambition, and it is in this, its degraded sense, that we have accustomed ourselves to understand and use the word. But whenever the means of attaining our object exist wholly in ourselves, and but slightly depend upon extrinsic causes for their success, it is then that ambition begins to fill its legitimate sphere, harmoniously revolves in its appointed orbit, and acts that just part in the affairs of men, for which its having been implanted in the breast of men was no doubt benevolently designed. To apply this principle: The Whigs have been unsuccessful in their endeavor to obtain the reins of power, and yet this want of success can hardly justify them in watching with folded arms the progress of Democracy.—Whigs may not appear to be actors in the drama to be performed during the course of the next Presidential lustrum; many plans of policy wholly unacceptable to them may be carried out, many indeed, which they may believe to be positively pernicious in their operation. But still their influence may prevail to amend that which they shall be unable to defeat, and may modify political schemes, whose deleterious influence it may be utterly impossible that they should wholly counteract. A vigorous, enlightened, and withal somewhat liberal Opposition, is no inferior department of a well organized republican government. From its very nature and situation, an Opposition is to propose nothing, but we do not hold it to be a necessary consequence that it should object to everything. Objection, however, springing from an intelligent appreciation of the manner in which proposed plans of policy will operate, and a consequent belief in their want of good result, is in the debates of the Legislature an element of prime importance; and many a hint thrown out by some Ulysses of the Opposition has been greedily—*however secretly*—caught up by those in power; and many a time, a vigorous blow coming in the same direction has knocked into some similitude of proportion the deformed features of an objectionable policy.

But it is indeed high time that I should endeavor to recollect the object which I had in view in addressing to the Observer this communication—*i. e.* the prefacing with a few remarks a calculation which I had made from the election returns for our State during the last Fall. These returns are borrowed from the Official Statements of the Polls as given in the Fayetteville Observer; and the particular vote taken is the largest for each county, whether it occurred during the Gubernatorial or the Presidential Election.

In the First Schedule are arranged the Whig Counties in order of the majorities given in proportion to their whole vote; in the first column of this Schedule is the number of the White Population in the respective counties, taken from the Census of 1840; in the second, is their largest vote given during last Fall; in the third is the number of individuals among the White Population in proportion to every voter, and in the fourth the Whig majority thrown at the time of the largest vote. Among these, I was obliged to class Montgomery and Stanly together, as they formed one county when the census was taken; and as I had no means of determining how much of Burke and Wilkes respectively entered into the composition of Caldwell, I was, for similar reasons, compelled to consider these as a single body: and such an arrangement evidently makes no difference in the result.

In the Second Schedule are disposed those Counties which, from their popular majorities, may be termed Doubtful; arranged according to the vote given for the Whig candidates for Governor or for President. I am sorry that I was obliged to place among these Lincoln, Cleaveland, and Rutherford: for although the aggregate result of a difference of 279 votes in 35,500 entitles them to be placed in this category, yet there are few counties in this State more firmly Whigs than Old Rutherford, or for the Democracy than Lincoln and Cleaveland.

In the Third Schedule appear the Democratic Counties, arranged with a reference to the strength of their majorities for the late Col. Hoke and the President Elect. Under each Schedule I have summed the respective aggregates, as well as the general average proportion of voters to White Population: that in the Whig Counties, there is *one* voter in every [illegible] *and a small fraction* of the Whites; in the Doubtful Counties, *one* in every *five and two-thirds*, or three in seventeen; among the Democratic Counties, one in every *five and one-fifth*, or five in every twenty-six. If the Whig Counties had voted as strongly as the Democratic, they would have given 5,100 more votes, or 37,534; under the same circumstances the Doubtful Counties would have thrown 29,766, or an addition of 2,700. If the proportion in the Whig Counties be taken as a standard, the Counties in the Second Table would have fallen off to 25,726; those in the Third to 22,107. With the proportion of the Doubtful Counties, the aggregate vote in the First Schedule would have been 34,193; in the Third 23,30[illegible]

In arranging these facts I intend no charge of fraudulent voting upon the Democratic Counties; the proportion in Edgecombe, Warren, New Hanover, and others, must be modified by the increase which, proportionably to the decennial returns of 1830 and 1840, has taken place in these counties. This increase, on account of the division of the population into White and Black, is very doubtful, and in no case large—I was therefore, unwarranted in making it enter definitely into these statistics. So the has been increase and decrease in the Counties of each Table: no where however, very important, we except some of the Western Counties, where, on the whole population considerable, and where the colored population is thin. For this reason I am confident that, were these variations taken into consideration, the difference in the proportion of the Whig and Democratic votes would be increased, as the fact of a distinction, *at least*, in vigilance between the two Parties appear in much stronger light. But this, for all practical purposes, is proved sufficiently in these tables as they stand, and I leave them without further comment: although perhaps we ought to remark, that the vote given in Brunswick County is in point of proportion anomalous. The ratio in the Table is 4.29; between 1830 and 1840 the decrease in this small county was about 12[illegible] which loss, falling upon both colours and averaged for four years would give 2500 as the white population in 1844, and the proportion of voters as *one* in every 3.87 of this number. So in an opposite direction, the proportion in Randolph is without example, giving *one* voter in every 7.50 of the probable White Population; indeed, it were not a cause for much wonder if it should prove upon examination that the Whigs lose at least 1200 votes in the four counties of Guilford, Randolph, Davidson and Iredell—large as is the majority which even now they render to that Party.

SCHEDULE NUMBER ONE.

	1	2	3	4	
Richmond,	4,793	919	5.10	68	
Montgomery and Stanly,	8,221	1421	5.79	97[illegible]	
Camden,	3,814	667	5.76	43	
Iredell,	11,930	1912	6.23	12[illegible]	
Burke, Caldwell, and Wilkes,	23,295	3889	5.99	24[illegible]	
Guilford,	15,891	2649	6.00	16[illegible]	
Randolph,	11,107	1483	7.48	85	
Pasquotank,	4,650	895	5.19	43	
Henderson,	4,628	771	6.00	35	
Washington,	2,639	504	5.23	27	
Buncombe,	8,798	1573	5.41	59	
Tyrrell,	3,160	448	7.05	17	
Anson,	9,633	1579	6.10	56	
Hyde,	4,009	590	6.79	21	
Perquimons,	4,096	664	6.16	23	
Beaufort,	7,050	1459	4.83	40	
Davidson,	11,937	1701	7.02	48	
Cherokee,	3,205	624	5.13	14	
Chowan,	2,865	474	6.04	8	
Cabarrus,	6,971	1228	5.67	27	
Chatham,	10,609	1947	5.45	35	
Davie,	5,594	862	6.49	15	
Northampton,	5,818	883	6.58	15	
Carteret,	5,087	786	6.47	12	
Pitt,	6,128	1110	5.52	15	
Halifax,	5,623	1048	5.36	13	
Macon,	4,446	656	6.77	8	
Whig Counties,	195,927	32442	6.04	13.89	

SCHEDULE NUMBER TWO.

	1	2	3	4	
Jones,	1,947	348	5.59	12	
Bertie,	5,144	916	5.61	98	
Hertford,	3,384	577	5.86	39	
Haywood,	4,650	698	6.66	42	
Moore,	6,443	1097	5.87	71	
Orange,	16,771	3311	5.06	201	
Ashe,	6,911	1060	6.52	62	
Rowan,	8,646	1545	5.59	73	
Craven,	6,624	1303	5.08	59	
Greene,	3,375	578	5.83	20	
Brunswick,	2,772	646	4.29	24	
Surry,	13,093	2055	6.39	9[illegible]	
Granville,	9,309	1961	4.74	9[illegible]	
Stokes,	13,418	2270	5.91	60	
Gates,	4,137	740	5.59	22	
Robeson,	6,262	1158	5.40	40	
Johnston,	6,966	1245	5.59	55	
Lincoln, Cleaveland, Rutherford,	35,533	5577	6.37	279	
Doubtful Counties,	155,385	27085	5.73	281	

SCHEDULE NUMBER THREE.

	1	2	3	4	
Edgecombe,	7,915	1629	4.85	137	
Nash,	4,941	968	5.10	82	
Warren,	4,400	938	4.69	68	
Caswell,	7,343	1465	5.01	89	
Duplin,	6,244	1159	5.37	71	
Currituck,	4,454	708	6.29	39	
Onslow,	4,675	911	5.13	52	
Wayne,	6,754	1165	5.79	65	
New Hanover,	6,371	1504	4.23	74	
Franklin,	5,227	1096	4.77	42	
Rockingham,	8,595	1452	5.92	59	
Person,	5,229	924	5.66	37	
Yancey,	5,681	925	6.14	30	
Columbus,	2,799	522	5.36	16	
Martin,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1845.

THE MAIL.—We see in the Charleston Courier, that the gentlemen deputed by that City to go to Washington and remonstrate against the proposed change of the great Mail route, had returned, with the information that there was every prospect that the change would *not* be made. The Wilmington Company had consented to continue the service, relying on an appeal to Congress for that additional compensation to which they consider themselves entitled, and which the Postmaster General does not feel at liberty to give, but which he will recommend to Congress.

We are sorry to learn, likewise, from another source, that the Postmaster General refuses to make any additional compensation for a continuance of the additional speed at which the Mail has been conveyed on this route for a month past, and that consequently we shall have to return to the old rate of 4 miles an hour in 2 horse hacks. This is deeply to be deplored, and if we had any influence with the powers that be, it should be exerted to prevent it. With proper compensation for the increased speed, by which nearly a day is saved between Raleigh and Columbia, we have no doubt that it would be the interest of the contractors to keep up 4 horse coaches to accommodate the travel which would resort here for the sake of a rapid and pleasant ride.

Those who have read the former communications of our correspondent "Hal," will need no recommendation of ours to bring them to a perusal of that which adorns our columns to-day. The Tables which he has compiled with so much labor, (and whose accuracy may be relied on,) present some very curious results. It is certainly most extraordinary, that in this State, as in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and others, there should be so much larger a proportion of voters to people in the Locofoco counties than in the Whig counties. It will be seen that the proportion is greater than even in what are classed as "doubtful counties," in which, owing to the close vote, it might be expected that every vote would be polled. But the proportion of votes is largest in the Locofoco counties, less in the closely contested counties, and least in the decided Whig counties. It is most remarkable.

THE DUTY ON COTTON.—We have copied a very interesting article from the late English papers, respecting a proposition now much discussed in that country, to take off all duty levied on the raw cotton imported there. It is very uncertain whether the government can spare the amount of revenue now collected from that source; but, if it can, the duty will be repealed; and it will be singular enough, that whilst Locofoco *statesmen* in this country complain of the admission, duty-free, of dye-stuffs, and such small matters, because they suppose that American manufactures are thereby encouraged, English Statesmen should repeal a duty on a leading article, though it is already far lower than on other imports, for the express purpose of benefiting their manufactures. England wisely cherishes her own industrial interests. Locofocoism would madly pull down ours.

We ask particular attention to the statement, that coarse English goods are excluded from the U. S., not by the high Tariff, but by the low price at which they are made here. This has been our answer to the various misrepresentations relative to the duties imposed by our Tariff on coarse cotton and woollen goods. These duties, we have always contended, are totally inoperative, and why they are put into the Tariff, is a mystery, unless it arise from the fact, that they have been regularly copied from each preceding Tariff up to Mr. Calhoun's of 1816, in which the minimum system, now so much denounced by Mr. Calhoun's friends, was first introduced.

The fact is, that the American manufacturers actually pay three or four times as much for the labor of the operatives they employ, as is paid in England, and yet they are beating the English out of all the markets in which they come into fair competition. Is not this an argument in favor of encouraging the manufacturing system in this country?

The remark at the close of Mr. Wylie's speech, that if the Tariff party should succeed in the Presidential election in this country, (which was then pending,) "our hopes, [i. e. the hopes of the English] are at an end," speaks volumes as to the un-American character of the Locofoco anti-Tariff party.

HON. K. RAYNER.—This gentleman complained, at the close of the Texas debate, that Southern members opposed to annexation, had not been allowed to speak on the question. The Raleigh Standard, with its accustomed want of fairness, represents Mr. R. as complaining that he had "*no time* to open his mouth during a discussion of four weeks." It was not want of time, as the Standard well knew, doubtless, that prevented Mr. Rayner and other Southern opponents of the measure from speaking. It was want of fairness in the presiding officer, (who, during the whole debate, was Mr. Hopkins of Va.) Any one at all familiar with the House, knows, that it is in the power of the Speaker or Chairman, to prevent any member from speaking. He can almost always see, from the movements of members, who they are who wish to speak, and he has only to turn his eyes in another direction from the seat of an obnoxious member, and recognize a favorite, and the thing is done. It was this of which Mr. Rayner complained, and he evidently thought that it was done systematically.

ANNEXATION.—It is now asserted confidently by those who profess to know, that the Resolution for the Annexation of Texas will *not* pass the Senate.

MEXICO.—There is another report of a battle, and the defeat and capture of Santa Anna; but it is not relied on.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?—Can it be possible, we ask, that Gen. McKay made the remarks attributed to him in the following extract from the N. Y. Express?—

"In conclusion, we cite the language used the other day, in Washington, by a locofoco member of Congress, (himself more honest than his party,) in allusion to this very case. "How is it," said he, (we quote Mr. McKay of N. C.) "how is it, that if a Whig be turned out of office, he immediately settles his accounts, and we hear nothing more of him—and the Democrat, who would hold on to office, is turned out for his dishonesty; and never settles his accounts? We got rid of Curtis, and he squared everything with the Treasury; while by Hoyt, and others, we have lost, I know not how many millions. I dont understand all this."

The Communication signed "Anson," though creditable to "a youth of 16, with limited opportunities," is scarcely in proper trim for the press.

ANNEXATION.—In another column we have inserted the Resolutions passed by the House, to annex Texas to the U. States. They are so important as to claim especial attention.

The vote, as stated in our last, was 120 for, and 98 against the Resolutions. Only four members were absent, viz: Dickinson of Tenn., Reed of Penn., Hungerford of N. J., and Spence of Md.—3 Whigs, 1 Loco.

Only 8 Whigs voted for the resolutions, viz: Messrs. Ashe, Brown, Peyton, and Senter of Tenn., Clinch and Stephens of Geo., Newton of Va., and Dellett of Ala.

27 Locofocos voted against them: of whom 14 were from N. Y., viz: Messrs. Anderson, Benton, Cary, Carpenter, Dana, Davis, Green, King, Purdy, Rathbun, Robinson, Seymour, Stetson, and Wheaton; 4 from Maine, Messrs. Dunlap, Herrick, Hamlin, and White; 2 from New Hampshire, Hale and Reding; 2 from Ohio, Brinkerhoff and St. John; 2 from Michigan, Hunt and McClelland; 1 from Vermont, Dillingham; 1 from Massachusetts, Williams; 1 from Connecticut, Catlin; and 1 from New Jersey, Elmer. With the above exceptions, it was a party vote. Of the yeas, 112 were Locofocos, 8 Whigs; of the nays, 71 were Whigs, 27 Locos.

All is uncertainty as to the fate of the measure in the Senate, where it will probably be debated for two or three weeks. The vote will be very close. Should it even pass that body, it is still hoped that Texas herself will reject the terms, by which she is left an enormous debt to pay, and most of her lands, it is believed, granted away in the expectation that the U. States would assume her debt. The debt may be 10 or 20 millions, nobody knows. If 10 millions, it would require a tax of $20 per annum upon each of her inhabitants, to pay the interest alone. As an independent Nation, she might raise a revenue by a Tariff, but as one of the U. States, she will have to rely on taxes and her lands.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The bill to fix a uniform day for this election in all the States, has passed both Houses of Congress, and received the President's signature. The day fixed is the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This will put an end to one branch of Locofoco fraud.

Col. Polk, the President Elect, is expected in Washington on the 8th inst.

MORE DEFALCATIONS.—Alex'r H. Lovett, Teller of the Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y., was discovered on the 23d ult. to have abstracted about $35,000 from the funds of the Bank. He was arrested. The Bank will lose about $22,000. His bond and private property will make good the balance.

On the 22d, Mr. Forman, Agent of the Janeway estate in the city of New York, was ascertained to be a defaulter for about $2,000, which he had squandered on Lottery Tickets. He took laudanum, and expired before his situation became known.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

"*Conundrum.*—If the devil were to lose his tail, where would he go to get a new one? Do you give it up? To the dram shops, where they *re-tail* bad spirits."—*London paper.*

We are reminded of this conundrum by the misfortune which has befallen one of our *distinguished* citizens, who *has* lost his tail.

Our readers cannot have forgotten, that some year or two ago, a high functionary of our State was invited to deliver the Annual Address at one of our Colleges, and that, as usual in such cases, the address so delivered was published. And upon the title page stood the name of the author, with this amazingly long tail:

"By John H. Wheeler, T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C."

Such a tail as this, so long, so oddly formed, and so presumptuously thrust forward, (instead of being kept behind, as tails should be,) was never seen attached to any animal in these parts, though we *have* some curious *critters* with tails. Now and then we have seen an A. M., a D. D., or even an LL. D., but never any thing like T. S. N. C., &c., &c. Some were curious to know what it meant; and among the various readings we thought the following was the *best fit:* "They Shall *Not Curse My Nonsense: I Will Cabbage.*" [And cabbage he did, with a vengeance. Every decent idea in his Address was stolen bodily from Judge Gaston, Professor Hooper, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, and others. But this is a digression.]

There were some, however, who did not give the distinguished author credit for so much regard for truth, as is conveyed in the above reading, but who contended that Mr. Wheeler, [or Col. Wheeler, we believe they call him likewise,] only intended to let the public know that he was "*Treasurer State North Carolina: Member National Institute, Washington City.*" If this be the true reading, then it is manifest that Col. Wheeler has been *curtailed of his tail:* The Legislature must unfeelingly appointed Major Hinton to cut it off, close to his body: He is "T. S. N. C." no longer. And whether the little end of his aforesaid tail, which was evidently of no value, but merely ornamental, passed off along with the *butt end*, or whether he still hangs on to that, is a question which we must leave to those who have seen the varmint since the operation was performed. The only question in which we are at present interested is, where is the Colonel to be *re-tailed?* That he can do without a *tail*, any more than can that other distinguished individual mentioned in the conundrum at the head of this article, we cannot for a moment suppose. Hasn't he had a tail all his life, and can he now exist without one? Certainly not. In the classical language of Mr. Van Buren, his "sufferings *is* intolerable." He has been *found out* and *turned out*, by a Whig Legislature, and if that didn't give him a claim upon the "Democracy," we don't know what can. Has any thing been heard of him at Benton's "*Buzzard-roost*, the White House in Washington City?" It is there, we suspect, that he will look for his new tail.

TOBACCO.—The Petersburg papers mention an advance in the price of this article. Sales are reported in that market of Lugs at $1 45 to 2 95, and of Leaf at 4 30 to 8 50.

MORE COTTON BURNT.—About 600 bales of cotton, with the warehouse in which it was stored, were burnt in Charleston a few days ago, in addition to the 1000 bales burnt there previously. All insured.

LOW FARES.—The Hon. F. H. Elmore, in a late letter, states the receipts of the South Carolina Rail Road as follows:—

1840, receipts were	$322,740 95
1841, " "	349,834 44
1842, " "	348,355 95
We then reduced freights near 50 per cent., and passenger fares nearly	40 " "
And yet our receipts were	
1843,	$348,355 51
1844,	533,657 00

The first year of reduction, viz: 1843, we gained immensely in freights, but not enough to make up fully—but in 1844, our rates had become known, and our business has been immense.

CONGRESS

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Berrien from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws, accompanied by a Report.

This bill does not propose any extension of the five years' probation to which foreigners are now subject before naturalization, but provides against naturalization before the expiration of the legal term. Its passage would doubtless prevent such monstrous frauds as have been perpetrated within the last six months.

The Joint Resolutions for the annexation of Texas, passed by the House on Saturday, were received, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the Post Office bill was taken up, and that Senator made a long speech, enforcing action upon the bill. The sum estimated as needful for carrying on the Post Office Department is four and a half millions of dollars. The following data are those upon which the present bill is based:

In 1837, before private mails were established and other disturbing causes existed, there were more than 29,000,000 chargeable letters passed through the mail, and if those causes did not now exist, and if a fair estimate is made for the increased correspondence since that period, we ought now to have 42,000,000 chargeable letters passing through the mails.

The bill proposes but two rates of postage—five and ten cents—and a reasonable allowance of twenty per cent. for the increased correspondence arising from reduction in the rates of postage gives 8,500,000 more. In all upwards of 51,000,000 of letters, producing, at an average of the postage,—seven and a half cents,—$3,830,608. Add to this the postage of five cents on "drop" letters, we have $50,000. Add what will be derived from postage on government letters, $127,255. Add the probable estimate for what will be gained by correcting abuses in the franking privilege, we get $125,000 more. Then add the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, &c.,—*now* giving more than $500,000, *then* yielding more than $300,000—and you get a sum total of $4,499,568—within a trifle of the amount estimated as necessary for carrying on the Department.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the bill to reduce Postage was debated at length and amended.

On Thursday, the debate on the Postage bill was continued, and especially on the subject of the franking privilege. Without coming to a final conclusion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, on motion, the rules were suspended, by a vote of 113 to 40, for the purpose of taking up the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon. And a brief debate occurred between Messrs. A. V. Brown, Adams, King, and C. J. Ingersoll. Mr. Adams seemed to be in favor of the bill, if, upon getting possession of the requisite information, it appeared that our title was just to the boundary specified in it, viz: from the 42d to the 54th degree 40th min. of North latitude.

On Tuesday, the Rules were suspended for the purpose of introducing petitions, reports, and resolutions, and a large number were presented. Among them a resolution by Mr. Burke, directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department to inquire into all matters relative to a contract entered into by the Navy Department with Jas. C. Zabriskie of New Jersey, for Timber. Along with this resolution, Mr. Burke presented the following statement of an astounding case of corruption:

"Some fifteen or eighteen months ago, in a casual conversation I had with the late B. M. Voorhees, chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, (an individual with whom I had been on terms of familiar acquaintance for years,) he remarked he had a matter of great importance to communicate, and would willingly do so provided I promised not to divulge the matter, as its publicity must necessarily lose him his situation. I assured him that no act of mine would endanger his office, unless the substance of the communication materially interested myself or my friends. His disclosure was to the following effect: That Jas. C. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, had made application to the President for a certain contract, representing to him the sacrifices he had made in his service, personal and pecuniary: that he was completely out of pocket, and that unless he favored him with this contract he must be irretrievably ruined.—That the President told him he should have it, and, as the nature of the contract appertained to his office, he (Voorhees) was directed by the President to prepare the papers; he did so: that a certain extensive contractor, then in the city, (supposed to be Swift, of New Bedford, Massachusetts,) had agreed to give Zabriskie $11,000 for his bargain; which terms Zabriskie accepted: that, when the papers were perfected, the contractor changed his mind, and refused to pay more than $8,000: that Zabriskie haggled for the original sum, and that Voorhees, availing himself of this hesitancy in the negotiation, and aware of the character of the transaction, stole a march on Zabriskie, called upon the purchaser at Gadsby's Hotel, delivered him the papers, and pocketed the $8,000; that Zabriskie talked lofty, stormed, and insisted upon the whole of the money; that he (Voorhees) laughed at his fury, held firmly to the cash, told him (Zabriskie) he should give him but one-half, ($4,000,) which sum Zabriskie at last gladly accepted: that he (Voorhees) observed to him, he knew he had $1,000 of the money to pay over to a certain individual; but who this individual was I did not at the time inquire, but I have reason to suspect I have *now* ascertained. This surmise is more than strengthened from the following incident: Previous to my taking any steps in this matter I called upon Mr. ——, late Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, apprizing him of all the circumstances just stated, and the atrociously corrupt interference of the Executive in this infamous transaction. Mr. —— was astonished; acknowledged he suspected as much; that he apprehended it might seriously implicate the President and Mr. Henshaw, and that all the papers connected with this transaction ought to have passed through his hands, which was not the case, and that, if summoned before a committee, he would act as became him.

"I mentioned to Mr. —— my suspicion that Scott, the Navy Agent, was more or less concerned in the matter—collateral circumstances, independent of the close intimacy which subsisted between Voorhees and him, countenanced the supposition that he most probably was the recipient of the $1,000. Mr. —— begged me to be very careful—expressed his surprise at the imputation; asserting its impossibility, and his belief that such a rumor might prove highly prejudicial to Scott, especially as his re-nomination by Tyler was soon to be before the Senate. I replied I made no charge; and there the matter ended. But, to my utter astonishment, on the following day I gleaned from Mr. —— such information as places beyond all manner of doubt the criminal privity of Scott to this disgraceful business. Mr. —— observed that shortly after I left the Navy Department Scott happened to drop in, when Mr. ——, in a bantering tone, remarked, 'Why Scott it appears that you have got yourself into a pretty scrape; that you are concerned in the Zabriskie contract;' further intimating to him the information which he (Mr. ——) had obtained on the subject. Scott was electrified; anxiously asked who had informed him? Saying that only one other person besides himself was privy to the matter; that he *knew all about it;* that Voorhees got $4,000, and that HE (Scott) OUGHT TO HAVE GOT SOME OF THE MONEY.

"Scott having been apprized of my intention, now that the decease of my informant has placed him beyond the reach of Executive vengeance, as well as released the undersigned from the obligation of secrecy, Scott having thus learned my intention of enlisting all the honor and virtue, and courage, and patriotism of Congress in the investigation of this detestable case of bribery and corruption, has taken the alarm, and called a few days since upon the best and dearest friend I have on earth, soliciting his interference to dissuade me from prosecuting this matter; but he has mistaken his man; for this very gentleman, my respected and inestimable friend, would be the last man on earth to protect infamy or screen corruption in any individual, however exalted in rank, depraved in sentiment, or debased in condition.

EUGENE McDONNELL.

Mr. Parmenter said he had no intention to oppose this resolution; but he was unwilling that it should be so understood as to have an injurious bearing on officers now connected with the Executive Department of the Government. Mr. P. had been present at the apartments of the present Secretary of the Navy, and heard him state that the contract referred to had been made by Mr. Zabriskie, and admit that it had been unlawfully made, because it had been entered into without advertising, as required by law; but that it had been transferred by Mr. Zabriskie, and that it was the impression of the Secretary that he had not realized by the transaction more than $1,000. The contract had been made not by order of the present Secretary. It was for the delivery of live oak timber. The Secretary had been notified by Houston, the man who held the contract, that he was now ready to deliver the timber in compliance with its terms, but the Secretary had refused to receive it, on the ground that the contract had been improperly obtained. Mr. P. believed that the statement made of the case was true; and it was certainly clear that the contract had been unlawfully made, because it had not been preceded by the requisite advertisement. The price in the contract would, some years since, have been perhaps a fair one; but, as prices now stood, it was, he believed, higher than would have been given had the contract been advertised for according to law. [A voice, "What is the price?"] The price in the contract was $1 25 per cubic foot, delivered at the navy yard. The amount of the contract, Mr. P. had been told and believed, was $30,000.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the President was called on for correspondence with England relative to the Oregon question.

On Wednesday, the Oregon bill was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Duncan, Belser, and Bowlin.

The Pension, Post Office, and Fortification Appropriation Bills were passed and sent to the Senate.

On Thursday, the Oregon bill was again taken up, and Messrs. Thompson, Owen, McClernand, and Hamlin advocated it, and Messrs. J. R. Ingersoll and Elmer opposed it.

On Friday, Mr. Saunders, from the Judiciary Committee, made a Report, accompanied by a Bill, to prescribe a uniform rule of Naturalization.

To-morrow at 2 o'clock was fixed on, 94 to 65, for the termination of the Oregon debate. The debate was resumed, and Messrs. Hunt, Morris, Severance, and Adams opposed the bill, which was advocated by Messrs. Douglass and A. V. Brown.

On Saturday, Messrs. Winthrop and Hardin spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Cary and Kennedy for it. The debate ceased at 2 o'clock, and various amendments were proposed and voted on without debate, the first and most important of which was offered by Mr. Adams, requiring the President to give Great Britain the 12 months' notice required by the existing Treaty, of the abrogation of the stipulation for the joint occupation of Oregon by the U. S. and Great Britain. This amendment was rejected, 92 to 77, but an amendment substantially the same was afterwards adopted on Mr. Hammett's motion, 79 to 77. Mr. Collamer moved to amend by striking out the boundary fixed in the bill, (which embraces the Territory claimed by both countries,) which was also rejected. On motion of Mr. Winthrop, a proviso was inserted, 85 to 56, forbidding Slavery in the Territory. The bill was then laid aside to be voted on on Monday, when it will undoubtedly pass, (and the peace of the country will be seriously endangered by it, for it establishes a Territorial Government over a large district claimed by Great Britain, who urges her claim with quite as much pertinacity and apparent confidence as the U. States. It was a frequent remark of the Locofoco members during the debate, "If England wants war, let her have it.")

Mr. Pratt, of New York, has presented to Congress the petition of a Mr. Asa Whitney (who sometime ago asked Congress to patent a flying machine he had invented,) in which he demands a grant of land, thirty miles wide, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, to construct a Rail Road between those points, to be the great thoroughfare to China! Both projects are alike practicable just now.

The Editor of this paper has contracted to publish the Journals of the last Legislature, and the printing of the next. Persons wanting extra copies of the Journal, will please send their orders forthwith.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. H. H. Durant, Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, Merchant, to Miss REBECCA JANE YOUNG, daughter of Mr. Robert Young.

In Mobile, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, EDWARD G. BENNERS, Esq. to Miss HELEN DONALDSON, daughter of H. A. Donaldson, Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Watt, HENRY B. WILLIAMS, Esq., Merchant of Charlotte, to Miss SUSAN E. BOYD, step daughter of Andrew Grier, Esq.

In Orange county, on the 23d inst., by Samuel N. Tate, Esq., Mr. ROBERT J. MEBANE, of Wadesborough, to Miss SUSAN A. GASKILL.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 16th ult., Mr. DOUGALD JOHNSON, aged about 19 years. Also, in the same county, on the 16th, Mr. DAVID BETHUNE, aged about 25 years.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 18th inst., CATLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. John A. Averett, in the county of Onslow, Dr. JOSEPH G. WALLACE, in the 37th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 5.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6 a 6½	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	28 a 35
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	4½ a 5	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 85
Lard,	7 a 8	Whiskey,	30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. lb.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. yd.

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and good quality is in demand at 5 cents. Our receipts continue to be quite light. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 29.

The sales of Turpentine on yesterday and Monday were made at 2 12½, a reduction of 18 cts. since our report of the 22d.

Tar remains at 1 30, our last quotation.

Timber is without change; we quote mill qualities at 5 to 7 dls., some rafts of shipping timber, very long, have brought 8 and 8½ dls.

Quarter flooring boards remain as at last report, say 10 dls.; wide boards and scantling have been sold within a day or two at 8½ dls.; R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, sales at 13, 14, and 14½ dls.; sales of Country shingles at 1½ to 2½.

Cargoes of corn afloat are selling out at 45 to 50 cts.

Cow peas are worth about 50 cts. in lots; ground peas sell from wagons at 75 to 1 00; bacon, hog round, is worth 6 to 6½ cts.; hams 7 to 7½; pork, fresh, 4½ to 5.

Sales of rice, lots, at 2 75.

A cargo Cuba molasses is selling from wharf at 21 to 22 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At Cheraw, Cotton 3½ to 6, principally 4½ to 5½. At Augusta 3½ to 5½. At Columbus 3½ to 5. At Macon 3½ to 5. At New Orleans 4 to 7½.

At New York, Cotton 4½ to 7. The advance of ½ is fully sustained. Corn 46 to 46½.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 to 6½. Corn 44 to 47. Bacon 4½ to 9. Salt 1 05 to 1 10 per sack. N. O. Sugar 4½ to 4¾. Molasses 21 to 21½. Coffee 5½ to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,052,927 bales, against 954,999 last year.

The Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Institution (Columbus, Ohio) denies that Mr. McNulty has money in that institution. It was said in Washington that McNulty had $2750 in that institution.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 3, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H L Mygrover & Co, D Johnson, H Leete, Phœnix Co, C P Mallett, B Rose & Son, Hall & Hall, Stuart & McGary, D McLaurin, S W Tillinghast, Rockfish Co, J D Williams, J S Grant, C Lutterloh, P P Johnson & Co, W McL McKay, T S Lutterloh, J Huske & Son, John Waddill, E W Willkings, H Branson, Jones & Dunn, and A Jessup, of this place; and for D Freeman & Son, J Cowles, J Shunk, W G Webb, J & W Murphy, Jenkins & Bikes, S Reaves, Washington Mining Co, A Hunt, D'B Hooper, H M Turner, J Bryant, C Wheeler, and D Ray, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb'y 3, Steamer Henrietta with Domestics, Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c., for Beaver Creek Co, Rockfish Co, B Rose & Son, D A Ray & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, C J Orrell, G McNeill, J H & J Martine, J S Grant, J M Rose, and others.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 23.—Brig John H. Stephens from Bermuda; Schrs. Erie from Charleston, Superb from N. York. 24.—Brigs Henry Buck from Newcastle, Me., Tuscan from New York; Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Increase from New York. 25.—Brigs Uncle Sam from Havana, Wm. Hart from New York; Schrs. Brandywine from Plymouth, N. C., Osceola from Havana. 26.—Brig Lincoln from St. Thomas; Schrs. Prudence from Charleston, John Eldridge from Matanzas, Shawmut from Charleston. 27.—Br. Brig Despatch from Antigua, Brig St. Simons from Havana. 28.—Brig Caroline from Havana; Schr. Wave from Charleston. 29.—Schrs. Repeater from New York, Velocity from Charleston. 30.—Schrs. Caroline from St. Thomas, Rival from New Bedford, A. F. Thorn and I. P. Smith from New York.

STOCK OF

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 13th inst., will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of James Baker, on Person street, all his Stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Goods are all fresh and in good order, and are well worthy the attention of Country Merchants.—They will be sold on a liberal credit for approved Notes at Bank.

By order of the Assignee,

A. M. CAMPBELL, *Auct'r.*

Feb'y 3, 1845. 44ts

THOS. J. JOHNSON

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the Boot and Shoe buying public generally, that he is engaged in his Business at the Stand formerly occupied by C. B. Mallett, Esq., a few doors West of the Market House, North side of Hay street, at the sign of *The Boot*, where he may be found at all times giving his undivided attention to his business. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes they will not only be continued but increased. A number of good Workmen are in his employ, and he expects daily an acquisition thereto. The above is a sufficient guaranty to him to warrant all work done by him.

☞ Repairing done as usual.

To two good Bootmakers constant employment will be given, with good wages. None need apply but *sober* men.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 4, 1845. 44-3w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

1000 LBS. Wythe County BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & TROY.

February 4, 1845. 44-3w

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce NEILL PATTERSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, in the Rockfish District, for the ensuing year. The Election will be held at Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on Saturday the 15th day of February next.

January 30, 1845. 44-2w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law Office, Fall Term, 1844.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Duncan McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant, Duncan McAlpin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next, to replevy and plead to issue, or Judgment will be taken as confessed, and the Lands levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.

[44] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Barnum, Morris & McKnight,

112 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

PURCHASERS of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Prints, Linens, Drillings, Sheetings, Shirtings, White Goods, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.*, are respectfully invited to examine their extensive assortment, which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

Their stock will be found full and complete, as they are receiving Goods from AUCTION DAILY, and they solicit the attention of buyers with the fullest confidence, satisfied that they can offer them the strongest inducements.

New York, Jan. 10, 1845. 41-6wi

WATCHES,

Watches and Jewelry!!

THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

Wholesale and Retail,

No. 30 Wall street, New York.

Jan'y 24, 1845.—13-3mi (Up Stairs.)

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of **GOODS**, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Pepper, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 2tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Sait, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

Valuable Residence

In the town of Greensborough,

FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a smith house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

Mills and Plantation

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, Nov. 1844. 36-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) ½ doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—Also—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

December 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED.—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL, as good as new. Apply to

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye, a prime article for Seed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844 33tf

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

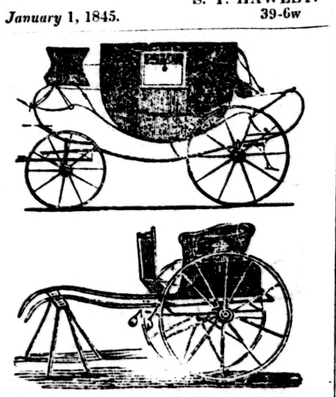
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1844. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

January 1, 1845. 39-6w



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES. THOS. J. MIMS.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, American Almanac for 1845; The Poets' Oracle; Sam Slick in England; Punch's Courtship; Castle Dismal, by Simmes; Helen Halsey, by do.; Sylvester Sound, part 2d; Forecastle Yarns; Harper's Pictorial Bible, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; American House Carpenter and Downing's Cottage Residences, new Architectural Works; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Church Members' Guide; Afflicted Man's Companion; Hodge's Way of Life; Thornton's Prayers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 7.

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

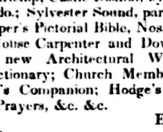
Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK. Apply at this Office.

Jan. 14.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 43 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economics, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1844.

Nancy Godwin, Sarah Inman, Armeline Bryan, Josiah Nye in right of his wife Elizabeth, and William Baldwin, Jr. *against*

Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse in right of his wife Amey, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleon Graham and Rebecca Graham.

Petition for a division of Slaves.

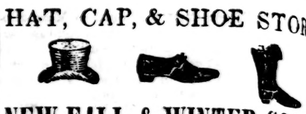
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleon Graham and Rebecca Graham, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer," a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said defendants personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

From the Minutes.

CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

41-6t—pr. adv. $3 25.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.



NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

NOTICE.

ON the morning of the 17th inst., my STORE was consumed by fire—destroying all my notes in trade, &c. All persons indebted to me, either by book or note, will please make immediate payment to me at the Store occupied by C. S. Anderson, opposite Cook & Troy's Store.

THOS. J. ANDERSON.

January 18, 1845. 42-3w

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders & Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay store.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Alspice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits,
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.	

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of a entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.